



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

York via Guantanamo; January 24, British steamship *Naparina* for Philadelphia; January 25, American schooner *Cora H. Hanson* for Pascagoula, Miss., and British steamship *Southery* for Baltimore.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Saturday, February 1, 1896. The general mortality for the week has been 51. Of these, 6 occurred from tuberculosis, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from diphtheria, 5 from pernicious fever, and 7 from yellow fever, the rest of common diseases of no contagious character. I have to report this week 1 death from smallpox at the military hospital, the case being that of a young soldier newly landed. I am now attending a young child just come from Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, but I can not tell at present whether there are more cases, as no preventive measures are taken and the cases are allowed to remain in their respective homes. As vaccination is carried on spasmodically and only when we can get vaccine from Habana, I am afraid the disease will spread, not only among the soldiers, but among the civil population as well. There are few sailing vessels in port at present, and the harbor is clear of disease just now.

Bills of health have been issued during the week to the following vessels: January 25, steamship *Mexico*, Spanish, New York via Habana; January 28, steamship *South Cambria*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Anesley*, British, for Philadelphia; February 1, steamship *Santiago*, American, for New York.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Cholera in Chiba Ken, Japan.

YOKOHAMA, *January 25, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that I have official information that since the 6th of this month cholera has reappeared in Chiba Ken, where there have been, up to yesterday, 20 cases, of which 13 proved fatal. The occurrence of cholera at this season, though by no means unprecedented in Japan, as I have before reported to you, is, I fear, of bad augury for the coming season, the more so as the present winter is an unusually cold one.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox on steamship Polyphemus en route to New York from Hiogo.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hiogo, Japan, January 6, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to state that information has been received at this consulate to the effect that 6 cases of smallpox have developed on board the steamer *Polyphemus*, which vessel cleared from this, via way, to the port of New York on the 13th day of December, 1895. The disease did not make its appearance until after the arrival of the vessel at Shanghai. The *Polyphemus* received a clean bill of health from this consulate on the 13th ultimo, based on the report of the physician that

the sanitary condition of the ship was good and all on board well, and of the local Japanese health department, from which daily reports are received as to the prevalence of contagious and infectious diseases and the general sanitary condition of the port. The health department report of the date of the bill of health states that Hiogo (Kobe) is absolutely free from quarantinable disease—in fact, the last case of smallpox reported was on the 1st day of October, 1895.

In view of the fact that the vessel named is en route for a port of the United States, this statement is made that the Department of State may be put in possession of the information. I have also directed the attention of the Japanese authorities to the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CONNELLY,
Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 30, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Week ended January 24, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. One death. No deaths from contagious disease.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of February 8, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 534 deaths in this city during the month of January, 1896. Ten of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 14 by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 7 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 22 by enteritis, 8 by dysentery, 12 by smallpox, 19 by pneumonia, and 7 by the grippe.

During the week ended February 6 there were 131 deaths. Four of them were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 10 new cases; 3 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 12 by enteritis, 1 by dysentery, 1 by smallpox, 1 by measles, and 8 by pneumonia.

The 4 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 120,000. Total deaths, 221, including scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

Rouen.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 111,847. Total deaths, 235, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 1; croup, 8; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33